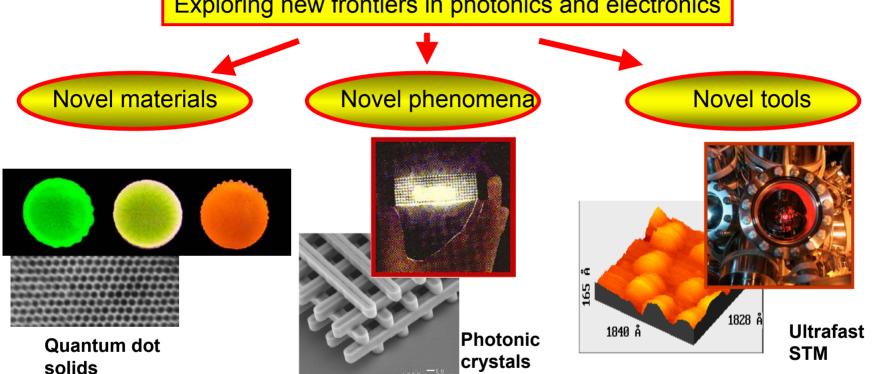


## **Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies: Nanophotonics & Nanoelectronics**



Exploring new frontiers in photonics and electronics



### SNL

**Jerry Simmons** 

Mike Sinclair Mike Lilly **Shawn Lin** John Reno **Joel Wendt** 

### LANL

**Victor Klimov** 

**Toni Taylor Darryl Smith Stuart Trugman Chris Hammel** 



## **Outline**

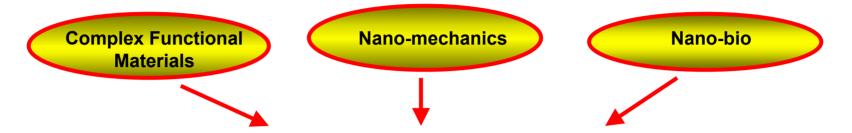


- Thrust definition for Nanophotonics & Nanoelectronics
- Topics of interest
  - Current activities at Los Alamos and Sandia
  - Future directions
- How collaborations might work



# Nanophotonics & Nanoelectronics: Thrust Description





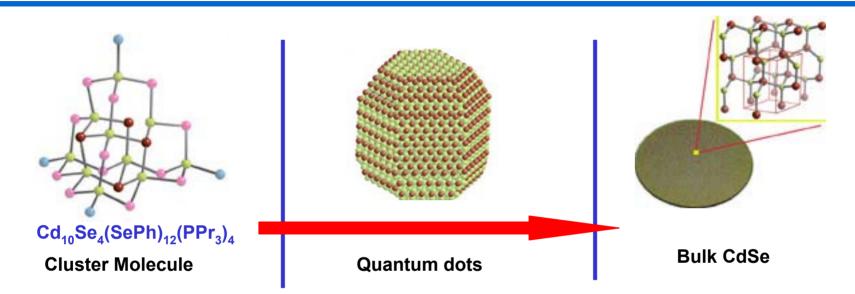
- Understanding electronic, magnetic, and optical phenomena at the nanoscale
  - Inorganic and organic photonic, electronic, and magnetic nanostructures
  - Hybrid inorganic/organic nanocomposites and complex interfaces
- New concepts for controlling electronic and optical properties of nanomaterials
  - Tailored electronic wave functions and cooperative interactions
  - Tailored density of photon states and photonic interactions
  - •Interplay between tunable electronic and photonic spectra/interactions





## Tailored Electronic/Optical Properties via Quantum-Size Effect





100 atoms 100,000 atoms

Nano-fabrication: Colloidal dots Epitaxial dots

Nano-mechanics: Structural reconstruction Strain effects

Theory: Quantum chemistry Effective mass

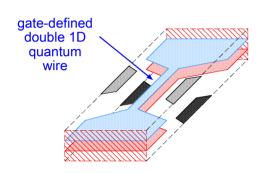
Characterization: TEM, Scan-Probes, Optical spectroscopies (time-resolved, single-dot,

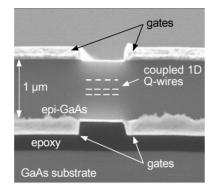


# Novel Nanoelectronic Phenomena Arising from Tailored Electron-Electron Interactions



**Coupled 1D Quantum wires:** unprecedented control over individual 1D states.

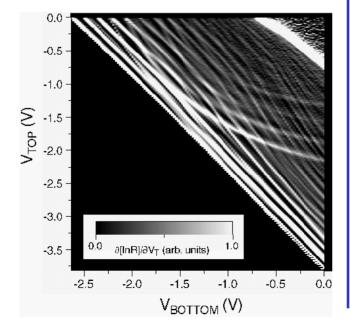




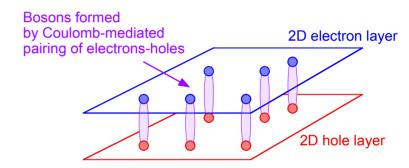
Energy spectroscopy of interacting 1D wires.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS:

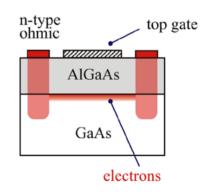
Luttinger liquids; quantum computing



**FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Coupled electron-hole bilayers -** Coulomb coupling leads to Bose condensation of e-h pairs, a novel superfluid or "excitonic superconductor" achieved by "engineering" of particle interactions.



undoped heterostructure: Ultra-low disorder



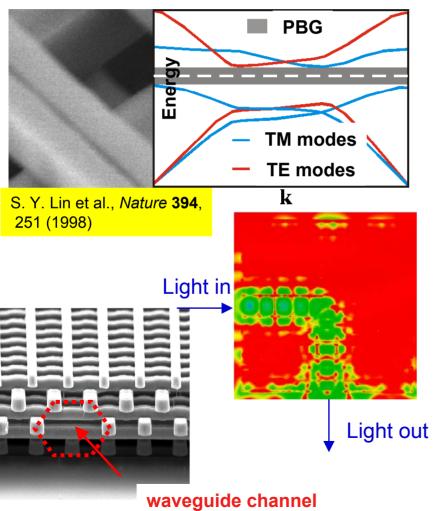


## **Photonic Crystals and Photonic Fibers:**

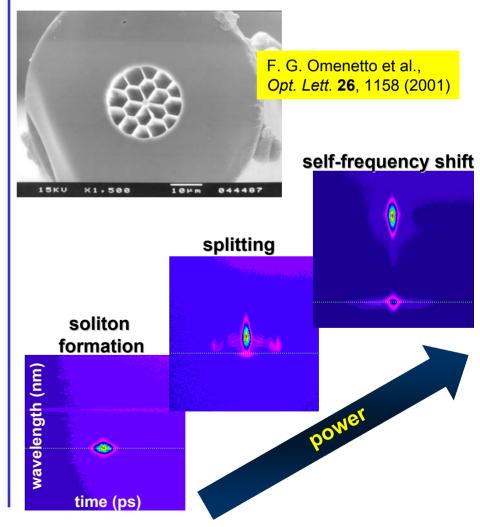
### **Tailored Photonic Interactions**







•Photonic fibers: high-speed telecom, nonlinear optics

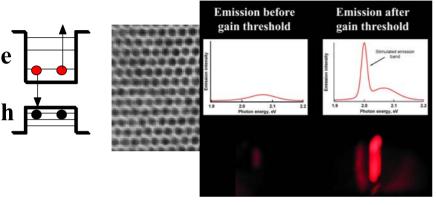


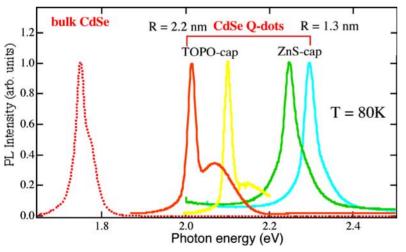


# Nanocrystal Q-dots: Nanoscale Building Blocks with Tunable Optical Spectra



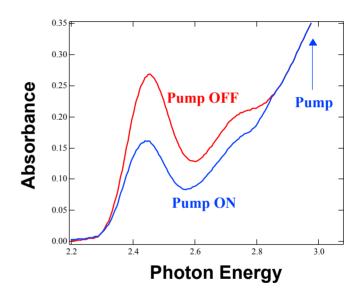
 Optical amplification and lasing in NQD solids





V. Klimov et al., *Science* **287**, 1011 (2000), *Science* **290**, 314 (2000)

Resonant optical nonlinearities in NQD solids



optical modulation/switching, optical logic, light steering, etc.

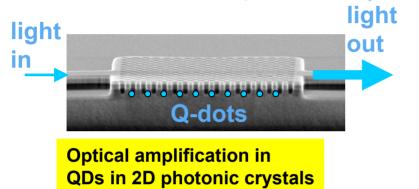
B. Kraabel et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **78**, 1814 (2001)

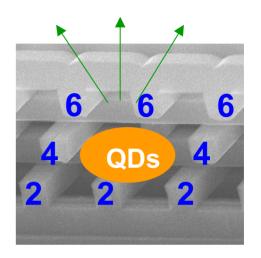


# FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Novel Photonic Devices via Combining Q-dots and Photonic Structures



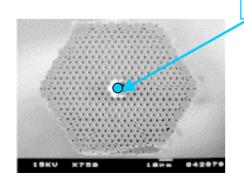
 Micro-lasers and amplifiers based on QDs inserted in cavities in photonic crystals

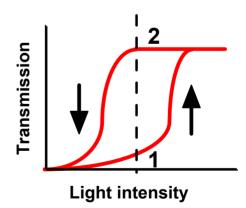




 Nonlinear-optical elements based on QDs in photonic fibers and photonic crystals

Quantum dots embedded In core of holey fiber





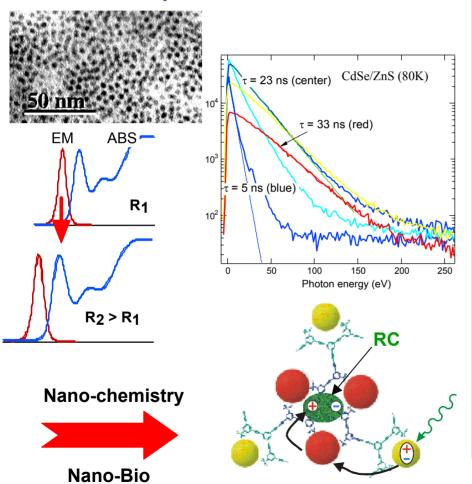
Bi-stable switching due to nonlinearity & positive feedback



# FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Novel Optical Properties via Near-Field Coulomb Interactions

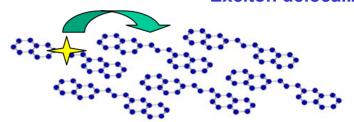


### Exciton transport in Q-dot assemblies



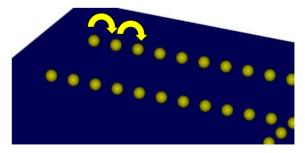
**FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Energy transfer** in organic aggregates

**Exciton delocalization** 



FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Energy transport in nanoparticle chains

**Plasmonic Wires** 



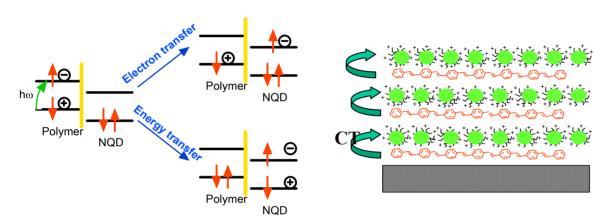
FUTURE: Bio-inspired light-harvesting structures



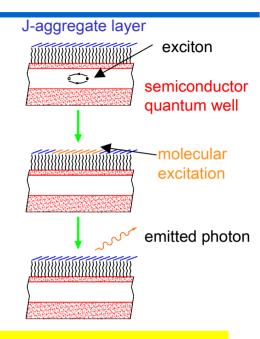
## FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Hybrid Inorganic-Organic Photonics and Electronics



Energy/charge transfer at organic/inorganic interfaces: light harvesting, photovoltaics, LEDs



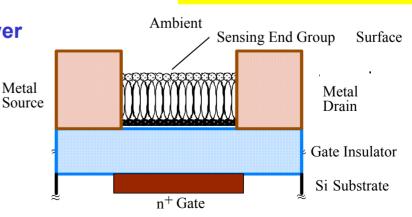
Energy/charge transfer at Q-dot/polymer interfaces



Exciton transfer between QWs and molecular J-aggregates

Chem/bio-sensing: change in monolayer mobility in response to changes in environment

I. H. Campbell and D. L. Smith, Sol. St. Phys.: Adv. Res. Appl. **55**, 1 (2001).





# FUT URE DIRECTIONS: Magnetic Nanostructures and Spin Interactions



Studies of super-paramagnetic transition in Co nanoparticles

#### LANL/ MIT/CalTech collaboration:

(Hammel, Klimov, Bawendi, Roukes)

# E<sub>A</sub> "Down" E<sub>A</sub> Magnetization direction

Magnetization direction

### MIT/LANL

 Sample fabrication: size- and shapecontrolled Co nanomagnets

### LANL/Caltech

 Single nanoparticle studies using MRFM: correlation between shape and magnetic anisotropies

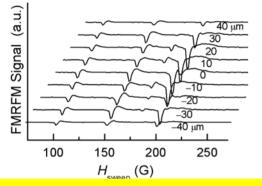
Colloidal Co nanoparticles (Bawendi, MIT)

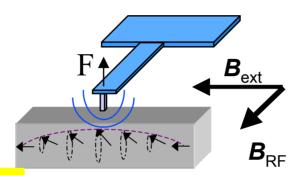


## FUTURE DIRECTIONS: Novel Nano-Scale Probes



### Magnetic resonance force microscopy





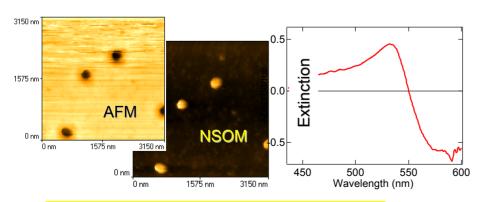
Force detection (available): 5x10<sup>3</sup> spins (R = 20 nm)

Force detection (improved): 10 spins (R = 2.5 nm)

Spatially-resolved MRFM signals from YIG islands (C. Hammel)

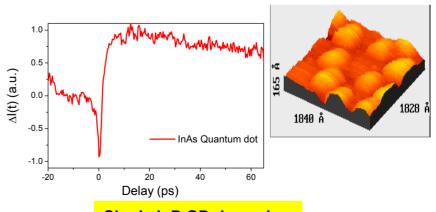
$$F = (m \bullet \nabla)B$$

### Time-resolved NSOM



Single-50-nm Au QD extinction spectrum (A. Mikhailovsky and V. Klimov)

### Ultrafast STM



Single InP QD dynamics (T. Taylor)



# New Nanoscience Enabled by Novel Materials and Novel Tools

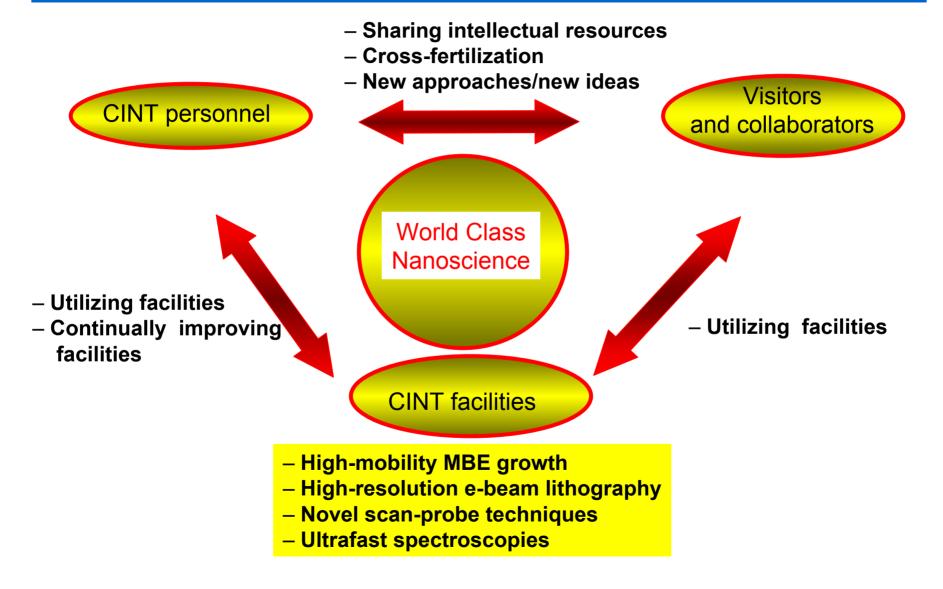


- Comprehensive studies of nanoscale phenomena using a suite of CINT complementary tools
  - Cooperative electronic interactions (exciton delocalization, superconductivity, cooperative magnetic interactions)
  - Coherent photonic interactions in photonic structures (photon bound states, photon tunneling, hopping, etc.)
  - Tailored electron-photon interactions in hybrid electronic/photonic structures
  - Measurements and manipulation of quantum and classical spins
  - Charge/energy transfer at nanointerfaces; single D-A pair energy/charge transfer
  - Single nano-object microscopy/spectroscopy (optical, atomic force, tunneling current, magnetic; also time-resolved)



## Collaborative Interactions Will Benefit All Parties







## **How Collaboration Might Work**



### NHMFL/ Princeton/ Sandia collaboration:

(Ye, Engel, Tsui, Simmons, Wendt, Vawter, Reno)

Microwave magnetoconductance of a 2DEG with antidot array -- FQHE edge states, composite fermions

a)

### NHMFL/ Princeton/ Sandia:

- Sample design, mask design
- optical lithography

### Sandia:

- High mobility MBE growth (to 10<sup>7</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs)
- antidot electron beam writing
- reactive ion beam etching

### NHMFL:

- Low temperature (mK)
- high B field (to 33 T)
- high frequency (10 GHz) measurements

50 nm diameter antidot array

